Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

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Final document

The Final Report of the Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction consists of five parts, as follows:

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[1] Part II is issued as an addendum to this document

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Part I
Organization and work of the Third Review Conference

A. Introduction

1. The Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction states in article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, that "a Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention" and that "further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties."

2. At the First Review Conference (Nairobi, 29 November - 3 December 2004) the States Parties agreed to hold annually, until a Second Review Conference, a Meeting of the States Parties, and that a Second Review Conference will take place in the second half of the year 2009. Furthermore, at the Second Review Conference (Cartagena, 30 November - 4 December 2009), the States Parties decided to hold annually, until a Third Review Conference, a meeting of the States Parties and informal intersessional meetings of the Standing Committees, and that a Third Review Conference will take place at the end of 2014 (document APLC/CONF/2009/9, paragraph 29 (i) and (ii)).

3. At the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties (Geneva, 2-5 December 2013), the States Parties agreed to hold the Convention's Third Review Conference in Maputo, Mozambique, from 23 to 27 June 2014. The Meeting further decided to hold preparatory meetings in advance of the Third Review Conference in Geneva on 6 December 2014 and on 10 April 2014 (APLC/MSP.13/2013/6). In addition, the States Parties agreed to designate Mr. Henrique Banze, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique, President of the Third Review Conference.

4. To prepare for the Third Review Conference, in accordance with the decisions of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, the First Preparatory Meeting was held on 6 December 2014. The First Preparatory Meeting adopted the cost estimates for the Third Review Conference and its Second Preparatory Meeting and recommended that, in keeping with the practice that has served the States Parties well at their formal meetings, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committees should serve as Vice Presidents of the Third Review Conference, namely: Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Japan, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway and Poland. The First Preparatory Meeting took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Mr. Peter Kolarov of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch, as Executive Secretary of the Third Review Conference, and the request by the President-Designate that, in keeping with past practice, Mr. Kerry Brinkert, Director of the Implementation Support Unit, serve as the President's Executive Coordinator.

5. The Second Preparatory Meeting was held on 10 April 2014. The Second Preparatory Meeting approved and recommended for adoption at the Third Review Conference the draft agenda and the provisional programme of work of the Conference. The First and Second Preparatory Meetings took note of the papers submitted in preparation for the Third Review Conference and expressed general satisfaction that their content would provide useful direction to the efforts to develop review of the general status and operation of the Convention, an action plan covering the period following the Third Review Conference, and a high level declaration, as well as on a future meeting programme. The meetings also appealed for participation at the highest possible level during a high level segment scheduled to take place on 26 and 27 June 2014 at the Third Review Conference.

6. As a complement to the formal preparations for the Maputo Review Conference, the Implementation Support Unit coordinated four events in Geneva from 19 to 22 May 2014 which were entitled "Maputo +15". In addition, to seek views on matters of substance, the President-Designate convened informal meetings in Geneva on 5 June 2014 to which all States Parties, States not parties and interested organizations were invited to participate.

7. The opening of the Third Review Conference was preceded on 23 June 2014 by a ceremony which featured statements by the President of Mozambique, Mr. Armando Guebuza, Mr. Henrique Banze, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique, Ms. Jody Williams, ICBL Ambassador and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, as well as Mr Samuel Machava and Ms. Graca Jamisse, landmine survivors.

B. Organization of the Third Review Conference

8. The Third Review Conference was opened on 23 June 2014 by the Algerian Presidency of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, represented by Ambassador Mohamed Lamine Laabas, who presided over the election of the President of the Third Review Conference. The Conference elected by acclamation Mr. Henrique Banze, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique, as its President.

9. At its first plenary meeting on 23 June 2014, the Third Review Conference adopted its agenda and its programme of work, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/1 and APLC/CONF/2014/2. On the same occasion, the Third Review Conference approved the participation in its work as observers of organizations that have been granted observer status by the Coordinating committee under rule 1.4 of the rules of procedure.

10. Also at its first plenary meeting, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Japan, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway and Poland were elected by acclamation as Vice-Presidents of the Third Review Conference.

11. The Conference unanimously confirmed the nomination of Ms. Teresa Monteiro, Deputy Director, Joaquim Chissano International Conference Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique, as Secretary-General of the Conference. The conference also took note of the appointment by the United Nations Secretary-General of Mr. Peter Kolarov of the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, as Executive Secretary of the meeting, and the appointment by the President of Mr. Kerry Brinkert, Director of the Implementation Support Unit, as the President's Executive Coordinator.

C. Participation in the Third Review Conference

12. The following States Parties participated in the Conference: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

13. The following delegations participated in the Conference as observers, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and Rule 1, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure of the Conference: China, Egypt, India, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and United States of America.

14. In accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the rules of procedure, the following international organizations and institutions, regional organizations, entities and non-governmental organizations attended the conference as observers: Advisory Board on Human Security, Committee of Experts of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, European Union (EU), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Organization of American States (OAS), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and United Nations Office for Projects Services (UNOPS).

15. In accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraph 4, of the rules of procedure, the following other organizations attended the conference as observers: Centre for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), Cleared Ground Demining, Fondation Suisse de déminage, The Halo Trust, International Trust Fund Enhancing Human Security.

16. A list of all delegations to the Third Review Conference is contained in document APLC/CONF/2014/INF.1.

D. Work of the Third Review Conference

17. The Third Review Conference held eighth plenary meetings from 23 to 27 June 2014. During its first five plenary meetings, the Conference reviewed the general status and operation of the Convention, reviewing progress made and challenges that remain in the pursuit of the Convention's aims and in the application of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014.

18. At its second plenary session, the President of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties presented a report on the analysis of requests for extensions to Article 5 deadlines, 2013-2014, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/WP.19. In addition, the States Parties that had submitted requests for extensions in accordance with article 5.4 of the Convention, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Yemen and Zimbabwe, presented their requests, the executive summaries of which are contained in documents APLC/CONF/2014/WP.1, APLC/CONF/2014/WP.3, APLC/CONF/2014/WP.2 and APLC/CONF/2014/WP.4, respectively. In addition, the President of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties presented an analysis of each request, as contained in documents APLC/CONF/2014/WP.8, APLC/CONF/2014/WP.11, APLC/CONF/2014/WP10, and APLC/CONF/2014/WP.9 respectively.

19. The Conference took note of the 2014-2019 plan of action presented by Chad, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/WP.12, pursuant to the decision of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties requesting Chad to present "a clear and detailed national survey and clearance plan leading to completion with this plan addressing information discrepancies in (its) extension request."

20. Also in the context of its consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention, recalling the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", which instructed the ISU to propose and present a work plan and budget for the activities of the ISU for the

following year to the Coordinating Committee for endorsement and subsequently to each meeting of the States Parties for approval, the Conference considered the "Implementation Support Unit 2015 Work Plan and Budget", presented by the Director of the ISU and endorsed by the Coordinating Committee, as contained in annex V of this report.

21. Also in the context of its consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention, in recalling the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", which tasked the ISU to report in written form as well as orally on the activities, functioning and finances of the ISU to each meeting of the State Parties and to submit an audited annual financial report for the previous year and a preliminary annual financial report for the present year to the Coordinating Committee and subsequently to the meeting of the States Parties, the Conference considered an "Implementation Support Unit preliminary 2014 financial report" presented by the Director of the ISU, as contained in annex IV of this report.

22. The sixth through eighth plenary meetings featured the Conference's high level segment, which included a message by the Convention's depository, Mr. Ban-Ki Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, which was delivered by Ms Angela Kane, United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.

E. Decisions and Recommendations

23. The Conference adopted the document "Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction: 2009-2014", which is contained as part II of this report.

24. With the aim of supporting enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention, the Conference adopted the Maputo Action Plan 2014-2019, which is contained in annex III of this report. In addition, the Conference adopted the Maputo+15 Declaration, which is contained in annex IV of this report.

25. Based upon the paper entitled Proposal for a meeting programme and related implementation machinery, 2014-2019, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/PM.2/WP.2, and the discussion on this document at the Conference's Second Preparatory Meeting, the Conference agreed to establish the following mechanisms, thereby replacing the five Standing Committees established by decisions taken at previous Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences:

(a) The Committee on Article 5 Implementation

(b) The Committee on Cooperative Compliance

(c) The Committee on Victim Assistance

(d) The Committee on Enhancing Cooperation and Assistance

26. The Conference agreed to the purpose, membership and mandates of the above mentioned mechanisms, as contained in annex III of this report.

27. In taking decisions on machinery to support implementation in the period following the Third Review Conference, the Conference emphasised the importance of these decisions in improving the management of the work of the Convention in a highly cooperative manner, and that those selected to the positions of responsibility will be accountable to the States Parties including by keeping the States Parties apprised of their activities. There will be no additional mandatory cost to the States Parties for the functioning of these mechanisms.

28. The Conference recalled that the Committees that they established do not have decision making authority, which rests solely with the States Parties at formal Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.

29. The Conference welcomed the interest expressed by the following States Parties to serve as members of Committees: Algeria, Austria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand and Zambia. Taking into account this interest as well as the need for a complete set of 16 Committee members and the need for Committee membership to be balanced, the Conference mandated the President to consult with delegations and ultimately fill all Committee positions by 15 September 2014.

30. The Conference agreed that Presidency of His Excellency, Henrique Banze of Mozambique will continue until 31 December 2014. The Conference further agreed to designate His Excellency Ambassador Bertrand de Crombrugghe of Belgium, President of the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, with his term to start on 1 January 2015, and to end at the conclusion of that Meeting. Subsequent Presidents will be elected at each Meeting of the States Parties for one-year terms running from the conclusion of the Meeting at which they are elected until the conclusion of the Meeting over which they preside.

31. The Conference agreed that, beginning in 2015, a Meeting of the States Parties will be convened each year at the end of November or beginning of December until the end of 2018, and that the Fourth Review Conference will be held at the end of 2019. The Conference agreed to hold the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties in Geneva during the week of November 30 to 4 December 2015 and adopted its estimated costs, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/3. The Conference further noted with appreciation the offer made by Chile to host and preside over the Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties.

32. The Conference agreed that informal intersessional meetings will be held each year, preferably after the 30 April deadline for submitting transparency information, and that they could comprise a thematic segment and a preparatory segment. These meetings need not be more than two days long, permitting them to be scheduled during the same week as the meetings of other Conventions or activities. The Conference agreed to hold intersessional meetings for a period of up to two days on 4-5 June 2015. Further to provisions of the 2011 agreement between the States Parties and the GICHD concerning implementation support for the Convention, the Conference expressed its appreciation for the GICHD's ongoing support to intersessional meetings.

33. Taking into account the analyses presented by the President of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties of the requests submitted under article 5 of the Convention and the requests themselves, the Conference took the following decisions:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

(a) The Conference assessed the request submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo for an extension of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 January 2021.

(b) In granting the request, the Conference noted the importance of the United Nation's International Mine Action Standards, or IMAS, in emphasising that evidence is required in order to define an area as either "suspected hazardous area" (i.e., an area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines) or "confirmed hazardous area" (i.e., an area known to suspected to contain anti-personnel mines). In this regard, the Conference noted that the Democratic Republic of the Congo's adherence to IMAS guidance on this matter

could provide greater clarity concerning the remaining challenge in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

(c) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that, while the Democratic Republic of the Congo had made great efforts to largely comply with the commitments it had made in 2011 to garner an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge, a detailed annual work plan for survey and clearance leading to completion was still missing. The Conference further noted that the Democratic Republic of the Congo had committed to develop an operational plan by 1 January 2015. Given this commitment, the Conference requested that the Democratic Republic of the Congo submit to the States Parties, by 30 April 2015, a clear and detailed survey and clearance plan leading to completion by 1 January 2021.

(d) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that the Convention would benefit from the Democratic Republic of the Congo informing the States Parties, by 30 April of each year, as relevant, on the following:

(i) The number, location and size of remaining mined areas, plans to clear or otherwise release these areas and information on areas already released, disaggregated by release through clearance, technical survey and non-technical survey.

(ii) Efforts and the results of efforts to mobilise funding to contribute to covering the costs of implementing the Democratic Republic of the Congo's national plans for survey and mine clearance,

(iii) Efforts and the results of efforts undertaken to strengthen national capacity to implement the Democratic Republic of the Congo's national plan, and,

(iv) Whether circumstances which had previously impeded the timely implementation of the Convention were continuing to affect the fulfilment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's obligations.

(v) Additional efforts made by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the results of these efforts to make use of the full range of practical methods to release, with a high level of confidence, areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines, in accordance with the United Nations Mine Action Standards.

Eritrea

(a) The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Eritrea for an extension of Eritrea's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 February 2020.

(b) In granting the request, the Conference noted that, while Eritrea has largely sought to comply with the commitments it had made in 2011 to garner an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge, a detailed annual work plan for survey and clearance leading to completion and based on accurate and coherent data is still missing.

(c) In granting the request, the Conference noted that Eritrea was projecting that approximately six years would be needed from the date of submission of its request to resurvey to identify actual mined areas requiring clearance and report on the remaining areas known to contain mines by the end of the extension period. The Conference noted that five additional years beyond Eritrea's February 2015 deadline appeared to be a long period of time to meet this objective. In this regard the Meeting noted that it would be beneficial if Eritrea would submit to the States Parties, by 30 April 2015, an updated list of all areas known or suspected to containing anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and area that would be dealt with each year during the remaining period

covered by the request and a detailed budget. The Conference noted that clarity regarding which areas of what size and at what location remained be addressed in each administrative area would both serve as a foundation for a resource mobilisation strategy and greatly assist both Eritrea and all State Parties in assessing progress in implementation during the extension period.

(d) In granting the request, the Conference noted the importance of the United Nation's International Mine Action Standards, or IMAS, in emphasising that evidence is required in order to define an area as either "suspected hazardous area" (i.e., an area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines) or "confirmed hazardous area" (i.e., an area known to suspected to contain anti-personnel mines). In this regard, the Conference noted that Eritrea's adherence to IMAS guidance on this matter could provide greater clarity concerning the remaining challenge in Eritrea.

(e) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that the Convention would benefit from the Eritrea informing the States Parties, by 30 April of each year, as relevant, on the following:

(i) The number, location and size of remaining mined areas, plans to clear or otherwise release these areas and information on areas already released, disaggregated by release through clearance, technical survey and nontechnical survey;

(ii) Efforts and the results of efforts to diversify funding sources and to reach out to other relevant parts of the government to contribute to covering the costs of implementing Eritrea's national plans for survey and mine clearance;

(iii) Resources obtained relative to needs expressed in the request, including resources provided by the Government of Eritrea itself;

(iv) Additional efforts made by Eritrea and the results of these efforts to make use of the full range of practical methods to release, with a high level of confidence, areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines, in accordance with the United Nations Mine Action Standards.

Yemen

(a) The Conference assessed the request submitted by Yemen for an extension of Yemen's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 March 2020.

(b) In granting the request, the Conference noted that, while Yemen had not complied with the principle commitment of it had made, as recorded in the decisions of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, to complete implementation by the end of 2014, it is positive that Yemen is planning to increase its capacity and reinvigorate efforts to garner an understanding of the extent of the remaining challenge and carry out clearance to fulfill its obligations during the extension period.

(c) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that Yemen was projecting that it would need approximately six years from the date of submission of its request to survey suspected hazardous areas and clear confirmed hazardous areas. Given that survey activities are scheduled to be completed by September 2014, which should result in an accurate understanding of the remaining implementation challenge, the Conference requested that Yemen submit to the States Parties, by 30 April 2015, an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension request. The Conference requested that this work plan contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and area that would be

dealt with each year during the remaining period covered by the request and by which organizations, and a detailed budget.

(d) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted the importance of the United Nation's International Mine Action Standards, or IMAS, in emphasising that evidence is required in order to define an area as either "suspected hazardous area" (i.e., an area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines) or "confirmed hazardous area" (i.e., an area known to suspected to contain anti-personnel mines). In this regard, the Conference noted that Yemen's adherence to IMAS guidance on this matter could provide greater clarity concerning the remaining challenge in Yemen. In this regard, the Conference noted that the commitment made by Yemen to undertake technical survey activities and to update its land release standards may result in implementation that proceeds much faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested and in a more cost-effective manner. The Conference noted that doing so could benefit Yemen in ensuring that the grave humanitarian, social and economic impacts outlined by Yemen in its request are addressed as quickly as possible.

(e) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that the Convention would benefit from Yemen informing the States Parties, by 30 April of each year, as relevant, on the following:

(i) Efforts and the results of efforts to diversify funding sources and to reach out to other relevant parts of the government to contribute to covering the costs of implementing Yemen's national plans for survey and mine clearance.

(ii) Efforts and results of efforts to update, develop and apply national mine action standards that are in line with the United Nations International Mine Action Standards.

(iii) Changes in the security situation and how these changes positively or negatively affect implementation.

(iv) Additional efforts made by Yemen and the results of these efforts to make use of the full range of practical methods to release, with a high level of confidence, areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines, in accordance with the United Nations Mine Action Standards.

Zimbabwe

(a) The Conference assessed the request submitted by Zimbabwe for an extension of Zimbabwe's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 January 2018.

(b) In granting the request, the Conference noted that, while Zimbabwe had not complied with the principal commitment it had made, as recorded in the decisions of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, to garner an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge and to develop plans accordingly and precisely project the amount of time that will be required to complete Article 5 implementation, Zimbabwe had made progress in this regard and has carried out efforts to build its capacity and improve its efficiency by engaging the support of international organizations and developing survey and clearance plans for the remaining areas.

(c) In granting the request, the Conference noted that by requesting a three year extension, Zimbabwe was projecting that it would need approximately three and a half years from the date of submission of its request to clarify the remaining challenge, understand what progress will be possible once partners operate at full capacity and once

additional support has been identified, produce a detailed plan, and submit a subsequent extension request for fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations.

(d) The Conference noted that it is important that Zimbabwe request only the period of time necessary to asses relevant facts and develop a meaningful forward looking plan based on these fact. Given that survey activities are scheduled to be completed by September 2014, which should result in an accurate understanding of the remaining implementation challenge, the Conference requested that Zimbabwe submit to the States Parties, by 30 April 2015, an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension request. The Conference requested that this plan contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and area that would be dealt with each year during the remaining period covered by the request and by which organizations, and a detailed budget.

(e) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that the Convention would benefit from Zimbabwe informing the States Parties, by 30 April of each year, as relevant, on the following:

(i) Updates relative to commitments noted in paragraphs 13 and 22 of the analysis of Zimbabwe's request,

(ii) The commitment made by Zimbabwe to relocate the mine action centre out of military installations,

(iii) The commitment made by Zimbabwe to develop and implement a national strategic plan,

(iv) The plans of the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid to increase its capacity,

(v) Resources obtained relative to needs expressed in the request, including resources provided by the Government of Zimbabwe itself, and

(vi) Additional efforts made by Zimbabwe and the results of these efforts to make use of the full range of practical methods to release, with a high level of confidence, areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines, in accordance with the United Nations Mine Action Standards.

34. Also in the context of considering the submission of requests under article 5 of the Convention, the Conference warmly welcomed the report presented by the President of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties on the analysis of requests for extensions to article 5 deadlines, 2013-2014, as contained in document APLC/CONF/2014/WP.19.

35. The Conference recalled the decisions the States Parties have taken at the Seventh and the Twelfth Meetings of the States Parties regarding the process for requests submitted under Article 5 of the Convention and reiterated the importance of each State Party submitting its request in a timely manner (i.e., approximately nine months prior to the Meeting or Conference when the request would be considered).

36. In the context of the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", the Conference approved the "Implementation Support Unit 2015 Work Plan and Budget" for the activities of the ISU in 2015, as endorsed by the Coordinating Committee and as contained in annex V to this report. Also in the context of the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", the Conference approved the "Interim report on the 2014 activities, functioning and finances of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and preliminary 2015 financial report", contained in annex IV to this report, and the ISU's 2013 audited expenditures and revenues statement, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/Misc1.

F. Documentation

37. A list of documents submitted to the Third Review Conference is contained in annex VI to this report. These documents are available in all official languages through the United Nations Official Documents System (http://documents.un.org).

G. Adoption of the Final Document and conclusion of the Third Review Conference

38. At its final plenary meeting, on 27 June 2014, the Conference adopted its final document, which is being issued as document APLC/CONF/2014/4. At its closing plenary meeting, the Conference expressed its heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of Mozambique for their outstanding efforts in hosting the Third Review Conference.

Annex I

Maputo Action Plan 2014-2019

(as adopted at the final plenary meeting on 27 June 2014)

Introduction

1. The States Parties reaffirm their unqualified commitment to ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines for all people for all time, and aspire to end the era of anti-personnel mines. These States Parties strive to: maintain strict observance of the Convention's norms; ensure that there are no new mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control; see that survivors participate in their societies on an equal basis to others; and, commit to intensify their efforts to complete their respective time-bound obligations with the urgency that the completion work requires.

2. The Maputo Action Plan aims for significant and sustainable progress towards the achievement of this ambition during the period 2014 to 2019, building on the achievements made under the Nairobi and Cartagena Action Plans, while acknowledging local, national and regional circumstances in its practical implementation. The States Parties will implement the Maputo Action Plan in a cooperative, inclusive, age-appropriate and gender-sensitive manner and, in doing so, endeavour for a high degree of coherence, coordination and cost effectiveness. In addition, they will continue to recognise the special partnerships in the universalization and implementation of the Convention with the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

I. Universalization

3. While recognising the tremendous progress already achieved, and in order to continue pursuing universal adherence to the Convention and acceptance of its norms, the States Parties will take the following actions:

4. The States Parties will promote formal adherence to the Convention by States not party to the Convention, regularly inviting them to participate in the Convention's meetings and inform States Parties of practical steps taken, such as formalised commitments not to use, produce or transfer anti-personnel mines, or to destroy stockpiles.

5. The States Parties will continue to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms and objectives, condemn violations of these norms and take appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-State actors.

6. The States Parties will coordinate their actions to promote the Convention, including actions taken at a high level, through bilateral contacts and in multilateral fora, and request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary, to continue promoting universalization by inviting States not party to join the Convention as soon as possible.

7. Recalling that in Maputo in 1999, the States Parties formally declared that "as a community dedicated to seeing an end to the use of anti-personnel mines, our assistance and cooperation will flow primarily to those who have foresworn the use of these weapons forever through adherence to and implementation of the Convention," State Parties in promoting the Convention will communicate that they will give specific consideration to

those States that have committed to these principles, when considering giving assistance to States not party to the Convention, taking into account that each country will provide assistance on the basis of its own priorities and principles, including in emergency situations.

II. Stockpile destruction

8. The elimination of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines will contribute greatly to preventing additional suffering and casualties caused by these weapons. With a view to overcoming persistent challenges to achieving this aim as soon as possible and preventing additional challenges as well as new cases of non-compliance, the States Parties will take the following actions:

9. Each State Party that has missed its deadline for the completion of its Article 4 obligations will provide to the States Parties, through the President, by 31 December 2014, a plan for the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under its control or jurisdiction as soon as possible, and thereafter keep the States Parties apprised of efforts to implement its plan through annual transparency reports and other means.

10. Each State Party in the process of destroying its stockpiled anti-personnel mines will regularly communicate to the States Parties, through annual transparency reports and other means, plans to fulfil its obligations and progress achieved, highlighting as early as possible any issues of concern.

11. Each State Party which discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform the States Parties as soon as possible, report pertinent information as required by the Convention, and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after the report of their discovery.

III. Mine clearance

12. Considerable progress has been achieved in mine clearance, with almost 30 States Parties having completed implementation of their obligations. However, almost an equal number of States Parties are still in the process of meeting mine clearance deadlines, most of which are extended deadlines. The methods and means of identifying, clearing or releasing areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in the most efficient manner have improved greatly. In order to achieve completion by all States Parties as soon as possible and no later than by their respective clearance deadlines, the States Parties will take the following actions:

13. Each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will undertake all reasonable efforts to quantify and qualify its remaining implementation challenge as soon as possible, and report this information through its Article 7 transparency report by 30 April 2015 and annually thereafter. This information should identify the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require clearance, and that are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require further survey. This information is to be incorporated into national demining plans and relevant broader development and reconstruction plans.

14. Each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will ensure as soon as possible that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with the United Nations' International Mine Action Standards, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention. These land release

methodologies will be evidence-based, accountable and acceptable to local communities, including through the participation of affected communities, including women, girls, boys and men, in the process.

15. Each State Party that has reported mined areas under its jurisdiction or control will provide mine risk reduction and education programmes, as part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations. These programmes shall be age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.

16. All States Parties will apply the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper "Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process" on ensuring that high-quality requests for extended mine clearance deadlines continue to be submitted, that high-quality analyses of these requests continue to be prepared, and that cooperative engagement of Article 5 implementing States Parties continues after requests have been granted.

IV. Victim assistance

17. States Parties are committed to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Actions taken under this Convention to fulfil the solemn promise to mine victims have proven vital and commitments under the Cartagena Action Plan and remain valid and should be acted upon. Engagement in other domains is also necessary in view of the States Parties' understanding that victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to the rights of persons with disabilities, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction. In this context and in order to address victim assistance with the same precision and intensity as for other aims of the Convention and to ensure that broader frameworks are reaching mine victims, the States Parties will take the following actions:

18. Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control, in a manner that takes into account sex- and age-disaggregated data, will do its utmost to assess the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victims to existing services where possible.

19. Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Every year, these objectives should be updated, their implementation monitored, and progress in implementing them reported to the States Parties.

20. Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their

implementation. Every year, efforts to implement these plans, policies and legal frameworks and their enhancements should be communicated to the States Parties.

21. Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control, taking into account its own local, national and regional circumstances, will do its utmost to strengthen local capacities, enhance coordination with subnational entities as relevant and appropriate, and increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate comprehensive rehabilitation services, economic inclusion opportunities and social protection measures for all mine victims, regardless of their gender and age. This entails removing physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including expanding quality services in rural and remote areas and paying particular attention to vulnerable groups.

22. Each State Party, and particularly each with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control, will do its utmost to enhance the capacity and ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in all matters that affect them, particularly as concerns national action plans, legal frameworks, policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation.

23. All States Parties will seize every opportunity to raise awareness of the imperative to address the needs and guarantee the rights of mine victims, in an age- and gender-sensitive manner, including by engaging in the work of international, regional and national human rights, health care, labour and other fora, instruments and domains.

24. Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to report in advance of the next Review Conference on measurable improvements made in the well-being and the guarantee of the rights of mine victims, challenges that remain and priorities for assistance as relevant.

V. International cooperation and assistance

25. While each State Party is responsible for implementing the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the Convention's shared goals can be advanced through enhanced cooperation. With a view to significantly improving cooperation between those seeking assistance and those in a position to provide assistance, the States Parties will take the following actions:

26. Each State Party seeking assistance will do its utmost to demonstrate high-level national ownership in fulfilling Convention obligations, including by: maintaining interest at a high level in fulfilling Convention obligations; empowering and providing relevant State entities with the human, financial and material capacity to carry out their obligations under the Convention; articulating the measures its State entities will undertake to implement relevant aspects of Convention in the most inclusive, efficient and expedient manner possible and plans to overcome any challenges that need to be addressed; and making a regular significant national financial commitment to the State's programmes to implement the Convention.

27. All States Parties in a position to do so will effectively use all possible avenues to support States Parties seeking to receive assistance in mine clearance; mine risk education; stockpile destruction; adopting appropriate national implementation measures; as well as meeting victims' needs and guaranteeing their rights. As concerns victim assistance, this includes providing targeted assistance and supporting broader efforts to enhance frameworks related to the rights of persons with disabilities, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction.

28. States Parties in a position to provide assistance and those seeking to receive assistance, where relevant and to the extent possible, will enter into partnerships for

completion, with partners specifying their responsibilities to each other, articulating age- and gender-sensitive time-bound objectives and targets, making financial or other commitments, if possible on a multi-year basis, and engaging regularly in a dialogue on progress and challenges in meeting goals.

29. States Parties in a position to provide assistance will support plans and programmes that are informed by relevant and accurate information on contamination and the socio-economic impact of anti-personnel mines – including information which is collected from affected women, girls, boys and men, and is analysed from a gender perspective – and that promote and encourage gender mainstreaming.

30. All States Parties will develop and promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through South-South cooperation and by sharing national experiences and good practices, resources, technology and expertise to implement the Convention.

31. All States Parties will contribute, as they deem useful, to the information exchange tool 'Platform for Partnerships' and will provide new or updated information on their needs for assistance or on assistance which they are in a position to offer, when feasible, with a view to further enhancing partnerships and to supporting the full implementation of the Convention.

VI. Transparency and the exchange of information

32. The States Parties recognise that transparency and the open exchange of information, through both formal mechanisms under the Convention and other informal means, are essential to achieving the Convention's aims. The States Parties also recognise that dialogue informed by accurate and high quality information can support cooperation and assistance and accelerate the Convention's implementation. To this end, the States Parties will take the following actions:

33. All States Parties will provide high quality and updated information annually, as required by the Convention, and provide additional information in a voluntary manner. Where applicable, those States Parties without implementation obligations will make use of the simplified tools for fulfilling their Article 7 obligations.

34. The States Parties will draw on information provided as required and on a voluntary basis to engage in cooperative dialogue with a view to enhancing cooperation and assistance efforts, as well as the overall implementation of the Convention. This will contribute to making the exchange of information an effective management tool in support of the implementation of all the Convention's obligations.

35. Each State Party that has retained anti-personnel mines for reasons permitted by the Convention will regularly review the number of retained anti-personnel mines to ensure that they constitute the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes, destroy all those exceeding that number, where appropriate explore available alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research activities. States Parties will annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.

VII. Measures to ensure compliance

36. During the period 2014-2019, States Parties will continue to be guided by the knowledge that collective cooperation will help facilitate and assist each State Party's

ongoing compliance with the Convention. To this end, the States Parties will take the following actions:

37. In case of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention's prohibitions, the State Party concerned will provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible and work together with other States Parties in a spirit of cooperation to resolve the matter in an expeditious and effective manner, in accordance with Article 8.

38. Each State Party that has not yet done so, will, as soon as possible and no later than by the Fourth Review Conference, take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to prevent and suppress any activity that is prohibited the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control. States Parties will report on such measures as required by the Convention and thereafter inform the States Parties of the use of such measures to respond to cases of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention's prohibitions.

VIII. Implementation support

39. The States Parties have developed innovative mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention and have shown great flexibility in adjusting this machinery to ensure that it matches evolving needs. The States Parties have made it clear that they retain full ownership over the mechanisms they have established, including by remaining committed to oversee and finance this machinery. To this end, the States Parties will take the following actions:

40. All States Parties in a position to do so will provide necessary financial resources for the effective operation of the Implementation Support Unit and take responsibility for the mechanisms they have established.

41. The States Parties will make use of synergies with other relevant instruments of international humanitarian and human rights law.

Annex II

Maputo+15 Declaration

(as adopted at the final plenary meeting on 27 June 2014)

Since we first gathered fifteen years ago, tremendous progress has been achieved, but more needs to be done

1. Fifteen years have passed since the international community first gathered in Maputo to begin the historic effort to fulfil the promise made by the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. In 1997, States, both mine-affected and others, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and numerous other non-governmental organizations around the world came together in an unprecedented partnership to ban anti-personnel landmines. Both proud of our accomplishments and mindful of what work remains, we have returned to this once mine-ravaged country, committed to complete the task of ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, for all people for all time.

2. In May of 1999, there were but 45 parties to the Convention and Mozambique was one of only 18 States in Africa that had committed to this Convention. There are now 161 States that are bound by this Convention and there is virtually universal acceptance of the Convention in Africa. There is widespread agreement that the use of anti-personnel mines is unacceptable and that its disastrous humanitarian and socio-economic consequences should be ended once for ever. For this reason, we will spare no effort to continue promoting universal adherence to the Convention and observance of its norms.

3. When we first gathered in Maputo, the clearance of all mined areas was a distant prospect and perhaps, to some, unachievable. Today, almost 30 States have completed this effort, which proves completion of our mine clearance obligations is within reach. We remain deeply concerned that emplaced mines still continue to cause death and suffering around the world. Therefore our efforts to demine must be carried out in the most efficient and expedient manner.

4. In Maputo in 1999, the international community first expressed that a comprehensive approach to victim assistance is required with our efforts being part of broader approaches to health care, rehabilitation, human rights and other domains. The Convention has made a difference and we remain very much aware of our enduring obligations to mine victims. Acting within broader national and international policies and frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction will help ensure further progress towards the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society.

We will continue our efforts based on a unique spirit of cooperation and partnership

5. In Maputo in 1999, we created innovative mechanisms to address circumstances specific to that time. Returning today to where international efforts to implement to the Convention all began, we embrace the opportunity to adapt in order to meet the challenges of this day and beyond. The success of the Convention is based on the combination of national ownership and international cooperation. As sovereign States, we are individually responsible for compliance with, and implementation of, the Convention in all areas under our respective jurisdiction or control. As a community of States, we know that partnerships, including those between affected and other States, the United Nations and other

international organisations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and civil society, will accelerate the ending of the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines. Fifteen years after our first high-level gathering in Maputo, it is clearer than ever that maintaining this Convention's unique strong spirit of cooperation is essential to overcome remaining challenges.

We are committed to comply and complete

6. The sense of optimism prevalent in Maputo in 1999 has been matched by the reality that ending the era of anti-personnel mines is indeed possible. We reaffirm our commitment to the Convention's norms. We affirm our ambition to ensure that there are no new mine victims in areas under our jurisdiction or control, to see that survivors participate in their societies on an equal basis to others, and to intensify our efforts to complete our respective time-bound obligations with the urgency that the completion work requires. In this connection, we aspire to meet these goals to the fullest extent possible by 2025.

7. Determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, we will:

(a) Fulfil our obligations to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines and clear all mined areas as soon as possible, mindful that cooperation will accelerate completion of these tasks.

(b) Ensure compliance with the Convention's comprehensive prohibitions on the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines, and facilitate compliance with our obligations under this Convention, by working together in the Convention's unique spirit of cooperation.

(c) Continue to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms, condemn the use of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-state actors, work to prevent any future use, and appeal to the world to join us.

(d) Increase our efforts to address the needs of mine victims in a concrete manner with the aim of achieving their full, equal and effective participation in society.

(e) Ensure the involvement of mine victims in our efforts, which will be done in a gender- and age-appropriate manner. The dignity and well-being of survivors, their families and communities will be at the core of our efforts.

(f) Strengthen national ownership and capacity, enhance cooperation, and establish partnerships for completion.

(g) Stay focused and spare no efforts until the main object and purpose of the Convention are fully materialised.

8. Having returned to Mozambique, we are committed to realise this ambition, guided by the Maputo Action Plan during the period 2014 to 2019.

Annex III

The purpose, mandate, membership and working methods of the States parties' Implementation machinery

I. Committee on article 5 implementation

Purpose

1. The purpose of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation is to intensify efforts, particularly those outlined in the Maputo Action Plan, to ensure that Article 5 is fully implemented as soon as possible, while acknowledging local, national and regional circumstances in its practical implementation.

2. The Committee will fulfil its purpose by providing feedback to States Parties having submitted information on "the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines" and on mine clearance programmes as well as their results. Furthermore, the Committee will ensure, as agreed to by the States Parties, that "a cooperative engagement of Article 5 implementing States Parties continues after requests have been granted."

Mandate

3. The mandate of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation is to carry out the following:

(a) Review relevant information on Article 5 implementation submitted by States Parties, including in the context of Article 7 obligations and on efforts undertaken under Article 6 on international cooperation and assistance, seek clarity when required and provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties on the fulfilment of their obligations to report on Article 5 implementation. The Committee will present preliminary observations at intersessional meetings if need be, and final annual conclusions and recommendations at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

(b) Prepare and submit to the States Parties in advance of Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences an analysis of each request for an Article 5 extended deadline, taking into account, as relevant, the decisions on the analysis process as agreed to by the Seventh and the Twelfth Meetings of the States Parties.

(c) Engaging relevant States Parties, after any extension requests have been granted, on the implementation of their commitments as contained in requests and related decisions on their requests and. The Committee will present preliminary observations at intersessional meetings if need be, and conclusions and recommendations at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

(d) Remain transparent and accountable, including by reporting on activities at both intersessional meetings and Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

Membership

4. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation will be composed of a representative group of four States Parties serving overlapping two-year terms, including at least one State either in the process of implementing Article 5 or having completed implementation of Article 5 after carrying out mine clearance activities.

5. Each year, the Committee on Article 5 Implementation will select a chair among the States Parties serving the second year of their two-year terms. The Chair will be responsible for convening and chairing meetings, issuing communications on behalf of the Committee and directing the Implementation Support Unit to assist the work of the Committee.

Working methods

6. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation may draw from the working methods established in 2008 by the Article 5 Analysing Group, including by placing a heavy emphasis on cooperation with States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5 and by drawing upon expert input as required. The Committee will strive to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work.

II. Committee on cooperative compliance

Purpose

7. The purpose of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance is to assist the States Parties in acting upon their commitment under Article 8.1 of the Convention to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance in a supportive and amicable manner.

8. The Committee on Cooperative Compliance will improve the management of the work of the Convention in a highly cooperative manner. Its establishment will not supersede the provisions of Article 8 or amend the Convention, and its status and prerogatives will be identical to that of other elements of the Convention's machinery.

Mandate

9. The mandate of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance is to carry out the following:

(a) Objectively and informally consider whether a concern about compliance with the Convention's prohibitions contained in Article 1.1 of the Convention is potentially credible and, if so, to consider any follow up that might be appropriate for States Parties to better understand the situation.

(b) When appropriate, in close consultation with the States Parties concerned, clarify the situation, and if as a result it assesses that the concern is credible, make suggestions on steps that the States Parties concerned could take to ensure that the Convention remains strong and effective.

(c) For cases where the concern is credible, present preliminary observations at intersessional meetings if need be, and conclusions and recommendations at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

(d) Remain transparent and accountable, including by reporting on activities at both intersessional and Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

Membership

10. The Committee on Cooperative Compliance will be composed of the President, who will chair the committee, and a representative group of four States Parties serving overlapping two-year terms as committee members. The Chair will be responsible for convening and chairing meetings, issuing communications on behalf of the Committee and directing the Implementation Support Unit to assist the work of the Committee.

Working methods

11. The Committee on Cooperative Compliance will strive to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work. The Committee may draw upon expert input as required.

III. Committee on victim assistance

Purpose

12. Building upon the solid foundation the States Parties have constructed on the issue of victim assistance, the purpose of the Committee on Victim Assistance is to support States Parties in their national efforts to strengthen and advance victim assistance, in particular in States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control.

13. In doing so, the Committee will ensure balance between ongoing discussions on pertinent aspects of victim assistance within the framework of the Convention itself, and taking the discussion on meeting the needs and guaranteeing the rights of mine victims to other fora where relevant and related issues are debated.

Mandate

14. The mandate of the Committee on Victim Assistance is to carry out the following:

(a) Provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Maputo Action Plan, draw observations in consultation with the States Parties concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known.

(b) Present conclusions and recommendations, following consultations with the States Parties concerned, at intersessional meetings if need be, Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences, including on progress, achievements and challenges, in order to strengthen victim assistance.

(c) Take other relevant initiatives to facilitate discussion on ways and means of enhancing victim assistance and to ensure the wellbeing of mine victims.

(d) Raise awareness, in relevant fora, of the importance of addressing the needs and guaranteeing the rights of mine victims in broader domains such as health care, disability and human rights, development, poverty reduction, and employment, drawing from the breadth of understandings agreed to by the States Parties on victim assistance.

(e) Remain transparent and accountable, including by reporting on activities at both intersessional meetings and Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

Membership

15. The Committee on Victim Assistance will be composed of a representative group of four States Parties, serving overlapping two-year terms. Each year, the Committee will select a chair among the States Parties serving the second year of their two-year terms. The Chair of the Committee will be responsible for convening and chairing meetings, issuing communications on behalf of the Committee and directing the Implementation Support Unit to assist the work of the Committee.

Working methods

16. The Committee will draw on the expertise of the ICBL and ICRC and involve them in its work, as observers, as well as invite other States Parties, the United Nations and other

relevant international and non-governmental organisations to participate on an ad hoc basis. The Committee will strive to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work.

IV. Committee on the enhancement of cooperation and assistance

Purpose

17. The purpose of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance is to assist the States Parties in the full implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, in line with their reaffirmation that ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines is a shared commitment.

Mandate

18. The Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance is mandated to carry out the following:

(a) Promote cooperation and assistance under the Convention, including by organizing or encouraging the organization of multilateral, regional or national dialogues on cooperation and assistance, in Geneva or elsewhere.

(b) Facilitate the fostering of partnerships between States Parties seeking to receive assistance and those in a position to provide such assistance, including through the use of information exchange tools (e.g. "Platform for Partnerships").

(c) Coordinate with other implementation mechanisms established by the States Parties in order to facilitate and accelerate the full implementation of the Convention.

(d) Present preliminary observations at intersessional meetings if need be, and conclusions and recommendations, if relevant, at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

(e) Remain transparent and accountable, including by reporting on activities at both intersessional meetings and Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

Membership

19. The Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance will be composed of a representative group of four States Parties serving overlapping two-year terms, including an affected State Party and a State Party that is a provider of support or assistance. Each year, the Committee will select a chair among the States Parties serving the second year of their two-year terms. The Chair will be responsible for convening and chairing meetings, issuing communications on behalf of the Committee and directing the Implementation Support Unit to assist the work of the Committee.

Working methods

20. The Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance may draw on the expert input of the ICBL and ICRC and involve them in its work, as well as invite other States Parties, the United Nations and other relevant international and non-governmental organisations to participate on an ad hoc basis. The Committee will strive to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work.

V. Coordinating committee

Purpose and mandate

21. The Coordinating Committee is a coordinating body and does not have substantive decision-making capacity. Its mandate is to coordinate the work flowing from and related to formal and informal meetings of the States Parties. The Committee will also fulfil responsibilities related to Implementation Support Unit accountability as agreed to at the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties.

Membership

22. The Coordinating Committee will be composed of the President, the President-designate during the year prior to his/her presidency, the members of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, the members of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance, the members of the Committee on Victim Assistance, and the members of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance.

Working methods

23. In keeping with past practice, the Coordinating Committee will invite the United Nations, ICRC, ICBL and GICHD as observers. The Committee will strive to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work.

VI. President of meetings of the states parties or review conferences

24. The mandate of the President is to carry out the following:

(a) Chair the Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference.

(b) Chair intersessional meetings.

(c) Chair the Committee on Cooperative Compliance.

(d) Chair the Coordinating Committee.

(e) Take the lead, in consultation with the Coordinating Committee, with respect to any issue related to the pursuit of the Convention's aims other than those related to the mandates of the above-mentioned committees, including matters related to stockpile destruction under Article 4 and transparency regarding the exceptions contained in Article 3 of the Convention.

(f) Promote the implementation and universalization of the Convention and its norms, including in relevant multilateral and regional fora, as well as at the national level.

(g) Lead efforts to mobilise sufficient resources to fund the operations of the Implementation Support Unit.

(h) Promote coordination amongst all structures established by the States Parties.

(i) Propose a set of new office-holders for agreement by the forthcoming Meeting of the States Parties. The proposed set of office-holders shall be balanced regionally as well as between States Parties in the process of implementing key obligations of the Convention, those in a position to provide financial or other assistance, and other States Parties.

(j) Present a preliminary report on activities at intersessional meetings if need be, as well as use intersessional meetings, when relevant, as a forum for addressing specific topics of interest.

(k) Present a final report on activities, as well as conclusions and recommendations if relevant, at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

(l) Any other relevant matters.

VII. Meetings of the states parties or review conference

25. In addition to the provisions of the Convention, the Conference agreed that, keeping with the mandate for Meetings of the States Parties "to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention," these Meetings of the States Parties could inter alia consider:

(a) Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Article 5 implementation.

(b) Requests for extended mine clearance deadlines.

(c) If any, conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance.

(d) Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Victim Assistance.

(e) Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance.

(f) Any other relevant matters.

(g) The Implementation Support Unit report, audited statement and work plan / budget, pursuant to the 2010 Directive of the States Parties to the Implementation Support Unit.

26. The Conference agreed that Meetings of the States Parties will continue to be a forum where States Parties with obligations under the Convention report on their progress in their implementation of these, and other States Parties as well as other Convention actors, including the United Nations, the ICRC, the ICBL and the GICHD, have an opportunity to provide comments and views during these meetings.

VIII. Intersessional meetings

27. The intersessional meetings are informal meetings that need not be more than two days long, permitting them to be scheduled during the same week as the meetings of other Conventions or activities.

28. The intersessional meetings could comprise a thematic segment and a preparatory segment:

(a) The thematic segment would provide for an interactive discussion on current issues and challenges as proposed by the President.

(b) The preparatory segment will address any issue pertaining to the preparation of the Meeting of States Parties upon proposal of the President.

29. States Parties as well as other Convention actors, including the United Nations, the ICRC, the ICBL and the GICHD, have an opportunity to provide comments and views during these meetings.

Annex IV

Implementation Support Unit preliminary 2014 financial report

Revenue to date

Algeria (received)	CHF 5'993	
Argentina (received)	CHF 5'000	
Australia (contract in place)	CHF 100'000	Estimate based on current exchange rates
Austria (received)	CHF 24'218	
Chile (received)	CHF 4'769	
Cyprus (received)	CHF 1'220	
Denmark (contract in place)	CHF 66'000	Estimate based on current exchange rates
Ecuador (received)	CHF 8'837	
France (received)	CHF 18'023	
Ireland (received)	CHF 61'400	
Jordan (received)	CHF 858	
South Africa (received)	CHF 5'000	
Turkey (received)	CHF 3'529	
Other Revenue	CHF 931	
Total revenue as of 17 June	CHF 305'778	

Funding requirements

2014 Estimated costs	CHF 977'293
2013 Negative carry-over	CHF 19'361
Total 2014 funding required	CHF 996'654
Total 2014 funding required	CHF 996'654
Funding received / committed to date	CHF 305778
Total 2014 funding still required	CHF 690'876

Expenses to date

	2014 Budget	*Expenses as of 17 June 2014*
Salaries and social costs	CHF 838'293	CHF 365'334
Staff travel	CHF 75'000	CHF 37'994
Consultants' costs and travel	CHF 50'000	CHF 0
Publications	CHF 5'000	CHF 195
Translations	CHF 2'000	CHF 0
Other costs	CHF 7'000	CHF 1'686
Totals	CHF 977'293	CHF 405'209

Annex V

Implementation Support Unit 2015 work plan and budget

A. Summary

Main objective	
Specific objectives	Provide support to all States Parties through support to the Convention's implementation machinery and office holders, as well as to the informal Sponsorship Programme and Contact Groups.
	Provide support to individual States Parties, including by providing advice and technical support on implementation and universalisation.
	Communicate and provide information about the Convention, including towards States not party and the public, and communicate the decisions and outcomes of the Convention's meetings.
	Keep records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention.
	Liaise, and coordinate as appropriate, with relevant organisations that participate in the work of the Convention.
Expected outcomes	The Coordination, Article 5, Cooperative Compliance, Victim Assistance and Cooperation and Assistance Committees, and the Convention's office holders, perform in a manner that is to the satisfaction of the State Parties.
	Intersessional meetings and Meetings of the States Parties are substantively and organizationally successful, complete with two sponsorship programmes having been implemented.
	States Parties have acted on their mine clearance, victim assistance, stockpile destruction, universalization and other commitments in the Maputo Action Plan, with States Parties in a position to report on progress in these areas.
	Support provided to States Parties has been enhanced through deepened and expanded collaboration between a wide range of actors.
	Representatives of States Parties are able to efficiently carry out their work as concerns the Convention by being able to obtain the information and support that they require.
	The Convention has been made more visible in the public domain and the public has an increased appreciation for the work of the Convention.
Budget	CHF 898,077

B. Implementation Support Unit 2015 Work Plan

I. The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

1. The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention amounts to a multi-faceted and multidisciplinary approach to "ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel

mines." Some provisions of the Convention, including the requirement that State Parties destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines, commit States to disarm. However, the Convention goes beyond disarmament in requiring that States return all areas known and suspected to contain mines to a state that would permit normal human activity and that States do their utmost to ensure the well-being and guarantee the rights of mine victims. As such, the Convention cannot be placed in a single box, as it has relevance for disciplines as diverse as health care, disability, human rights, poverty reduction, national social and economic development, international development cooperation, post-conflict reconstruction, etc.

2. If the Convention is to live up to its promise, it must be complied with and implemented. The responsibility for doing so rests with individual States that have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention. The Convention was opened for signature on 3 December 1997 in Ottawa, Canada, and when obtaining 40 ratifications, it entered into force on 1 March 1999. There are now 161 States Parties to the Convention.

II. The Implementation Support Unit's mandate

3. In September 2001, the States Parties agreed "to establish an Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to take care of issues related to the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-personnel Mines in accordance with the duties approved by States Parties." In 2009, the States Parties agreed to commission an evaluation of the ISU. On the basis of the results of the final report of this evaluation, the States Parties, in 2010, adopted the "Directive by the States Parties to the Implementation Support Unit." The Directive states that the ISU shall do the following:

(a) Prepare, support and carry out follow-up activities from formal and informal meetings under the Convention including Meetings of the States Parties, Review Conferences, Amendment Conferences, intersessional meetings, Standing Committees, the Coordinating Committee and the Article 5 Extension Request Analysing Group.

(b) Provide substantive and other support to the President, President-Designate, Co-Chairs and Co-Rapporteurs in their work related to all such meetings.

(c) Provide advice and technical support to States Parties on the implementation and universalization, including on the Sponsorship Programme, of the Convention.

(d) Facilitate communication among the States Parties, and promote communication and information regarding the Convention towards States not Party and the public.

(e) Keep records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention, and communicate, as appropriate, the decisions and priorities resulting from such meetings to States Parties and other stakeholders.

(f) Liaise, and coordinate as appropriate, with relevant international organisations that participate in the work of the Convention, including the ICBL, the ICRC, the UN and the GICHD.

III. The Implementation Support Unit's priorities

4. In fulfilling its mandate, the ISU establishes priorities based on decisions taken by the States Parties at their formal meetings. At the Third Review Conference, the States Parties are expected to adopt the Maputo Action Plan, which "aims for significant and sustainable progress towards the achievement of (the States Parties') ambition during the period 2014 to 2019." In addition, it is proposed that the States Parties replace the five Standing Committees, which were established by decisions taken at previous Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences, with four new Committees. In addition, the

States Parties are being asked to maintain their Coordinating Committee, annual intersessional meetings and annual Meetings of the States Parties. The proposed Review Conference decisions will affect the ISU's priorities as follows:

Support to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation

5. The ISU will support the Committee on Article 5 Implementation in carrying out the following tasks:

(a) Reviewing relevant information on Article 5 implementation submitted by States Parties, including in the context of Article 7 obligations and on efforts undertaken under Article 6 on international cooperation and assistance, seeking clarity when required and providing advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties on the fulfilment of their obligations to report on Article 5 implementation.

(b) Presenting preliminary observations at intersessional meetings if need be, and final annual conclusions and recommendations at the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties (14MSP).

(c) Preparing and submitting to the States Parties in advance of Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences an analysis of each request for an Article 5 extended deadline, taking into account, as relevant, the decisions on the analysis process as agreed to by the Seventh and the Twelfth Meetings of the States Parties.

(d) Engaging relevant States Parties, after any extension requests have been granted, on the implementation of their commitments as contained in requests and related decisions on their requests

(e) Reporting on activities at both intersessional meetings and at the 14MSP.

6. The Committee expands the scope of tasks currently assigned to the so-called Article 5 analysing group in that it will give due regard to all States Parties that are in the process of implementing Article 5. The ISU already maintains in-depth background information reported by each of these States Parties. However, the new Committee may make more intensive use of this information in the course of "providing feedback to (all) States Parties having submitted information on 'the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines'" and in ensuring "a cooperative engagement of Article 5 implementing States Parties continues after requests have been granted." There will be a marginal increase in the demands placed on the ISU as a result of the establishment of this Committee.

Support to the Committee on Cooperative Compliance

7. The ISU will support the Committee on Cooperative Compliance in carrying out the following:

(a) Objectively and informally considering whether a concern about compliance with the Convention's prohibitions contained in Article 1.1 of the Convention is potentially credible and, if so, considering any follow up that might be appropriate for States Parties to better understand the situation.

(b) When appropriate, in close consultation with the States Parties concerned, clarifying the situation, and if as a result it assesses that the concern is credible making suggestions on steps that the States Parties concerned could take to ensure that the Convention remain strong and effective.

(c) For cases where the concern is credible, presenting preliminary observations at intersessional meetings if need be, and conclusions and recommendations at the 14MSP.

(d) Reporting on activities at both intersessional meetings and at the 14MSP.

8. While some concerns about compliance have arisen in recent years, the number of concerns has been small. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the workload associated with supporting this Committee will be great.

Support to the Committee on Victim Assistance

9. The ISU will support the Committee on Victim Assistances in carrying out the following:

(a) Providing advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Maputo Action Plan, drawing observations in consultation with the States Parties concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known.

(b) Presenting conclusions and recommendations at intersessional meetings if need be, at the 14MSP, including on progress, achievements and challenges, in order to strengthen victim assistance.

(c) Taking other relevant initiatives to facilitate discussion on ways and means of enhancing victim assistance and to ensure the wellbeing of mine victims.

(d) Raising awareness, in relevant fora, of the importance of addressing the needs and guaranteeing the rights of mine victims in broader domains such as health care, disability and human rights, development, poverty reduction, and employment, drawing from the breadth of understandings agreed to by the States Parties on victim assistance.

(e) Reporting on activities at both intersessional meetings and at the 14MSP.

10. The ISU already provides support to individual States Parties in the fulfilment, on a national basis, of victim assistance commitments (although the support provided falls short of the demand for it). The ISU, therefore, again is well positioned to assist the Committee with respect to its mandate. However, the manner in which the Maputo Action Plan expands the scope of the set of State Parties that will be the focus of attention for the Committee and the Committee's mandate to "draw observations" and to present "conclusions and recommendations" may mean an additional burden for the ISU.

Support to the Committee on the Enhancement Cooperation and Assistance

11. The ISU will support the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance in carrying out the following:

(a) Promoting cooperation and assistance under the Convention, including by organizing or encouraging the organization of multilateral, regional or national dialogues on cooperation and assistance, in Geneva or elsewhere.

(b) Facilitating the fostering of partnerships between States Parties seeking to receive assistance and those in a position to provide such assistance, including through the use of information exchange tools (e.g., "Platform for Partnerships").

(c) Coordinating with other implementation mechanisms established by the States Parties in order to facilitate and accelerate the full implementation of the Convention.

(d) Presenting preliminary observations at intersessional meetings if need be, and conclusions and recommendations, if relevant, at the 14MSP.

(e) Reporting on activities at both intersessional meetings and at the 14MSP.

12. The mandate for the Committee includes measures that are similar to the actions undertaken in recent years by Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources,

Cooperation and Assistance. Therefore, support to this Committee will not amount to a significant change in workload for the ISU relative to the support provided the Co-Chairs in past years.

Support to the President and to the Coordinating Committee

13. The ISU will support the Coordinating Committee with respect to its mandate to coordinate the work flowing from and related to formal and informal meetings of the States Parties.

14. The ISU will support the President in carrying out her or his mandate, inter alia, to "take the lead, in consultation with the Coordinating Committee, with respect to any issue related to the pursuit of the Convention's aims other than those related to the mandates of the above-mentioned committees, including matters related to stockpile destruction under Article 4 and transparency regarding the exceptions contained in Article 3 of the Convention."

Support to informal intersessional meetings and to Meetings of the States Parties

15. The ISU will continue to provide the support required by the President to ensure a successful Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties (14MSP). In doing so, the ISU would continue its strong collaboration both with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, which is responsible for the UN's servicing of formal meetings, and with Switzerland, as the host of the 14MSP.

16. The ISU will continue efforts to support the presumed host and Presidency of the Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties.

17. The ISU will continue to provide the support required by the President and Coordinating Committee to ensure successful intersessional meetings. In doing so, the ISU will continue its strong collaboration with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, which is responsible for the venue, registration and other organizational matters, and the United Nations Development Programme, which is responsible for supporting meetings of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which would take place the same week as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's intersessional meetings in 2014.

Providing advice and technical support to individual States Parties on mine clearance implementation

18. At the close of the Maputo Review Conference, it is expected that there will be 31 States Parties still in the process of fulfilling Article 5 mine clearance obligations. To the extent that resources permit, the ISU will continue to advise these States Parties on aspects of Article 5 implementation. The ISU will place a priority on those States Parties that are requesting extended mine clearance deadlines and on those acting on decisions of Meetings of the States Parties / Review Conferences as concern requests that have been granted.

Providing advice and technical support to individual States Parties on victim assistance implementation

19. Since 2004, the States Parties have focused their attention on States Parties that are responsible for and require assistance in ensuring the well-being and guaranteeing the rights of significant numbers of victims and survivors (i.e., with "significant" self-defining, but usually implying hundreds or thousands of mine victims). The ISU is aware of 29 such States Parties. The Maputo Action Plan expands the scope of this focus to include "each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control." To the extent that resources permit, the ISU will continue to advise all relevant States Parties on aspects of

victim assistance implementation. The ISU will continue to place an emphasis on assisting these States Parties in building bridges at the national level to integrate victim assistance into broader domains.

Providing advice and technical support to individual States Parties on stockpile destruction implementation

20. At the close of the Maputo Review Conference, it is expected that there will be 5 States Parties still in the process of fulfilling Article 4 stockpile destruction obligations. The ISU does not anticipate that any of these requires the advice and technical support of the ISU. However, the ISU does anticipate that it will continue to be called upon on occasion to advise States Parties in acting upon the Maputo Action Plan commitment which sees that "each State Party which discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform the States Parties as soon as possible, report pertinent information as required by the Convention, and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after the report of their discovery."

Providing advice and technical support to individual States Parties on universalization

21. The ISU will continue to support the Universalization Contact Group Coordinator and other States Parties interested in acting upon the universalization commitments in the Maputo Action Plan. It is anticipated that this support will continue to consume only a very small portion of ISU staff resources.

Providing advice and technical support to individual States Parties on other matters

22. The ISU will continue to support the Coordinator of the Article 7 Contact Group as well as individual States Parties in promoting or fulfilling transparency aspects of the Convention. The proposed Maputo Review Conference decisions emphasize individual States Parties providing more and better information and all States Parties making better use of this information.

23. The ISU will continue to make itself available to provide advice and support to individual States Parties on any other aspect concerning the implementation of the Convention, again drawing largely on the guidance that would flow from the Maputo Action Plan.

Supporting the Sponsorship Programme

24. The ISU will continue to support the Coordinator of the informal Sponsorship Programme as well as the members of the Sponsorship Programme's Donors' Group. In doing so, the ISU would continue its strong collaboration with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, which is responsible for administering sponsorships.

Communications, liaison and record keeping

25. In addition to acting on the priorities of the States Parties as relates to decisions to be taken at the Third Review Conference, the ISU will continue to give due regard to the ISU's mandate to communicate and provide information about the Convention, to keep records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention, and to liaise with relevant actors that participate in the work of the Convention.

IV. Objectives and targets

26. As a result of the ISU's support to the States Parties in 2015, the ISU anticipates contributing to the following outcomes:

(a) The Coordination, Article 5, Cooperative Compliance, Victim Assistance and Cooperation and Assistance Committees, and the Convention's office holders, perform in a manner that is to the satisfaction of the State Parties.

(b) Intersessional meetings and Meetings of the States Parties are substantively and organizationally successful, complete with two sponsorship programmes having been implemented.

(c) States Parties have acted on their mine clearance, victim assistance, stockpile destruction, universalization and other commitments in the Maputo Action Plan, with States Parties in a position to report on progress in these areas.

(d) Support provided to States Parties has been enhanced through deepened and expanded collaboration between a wide range of actors.

(e) Representatives of States Parties are able to efficiently carry out their work as concerns the Convention by being able to obtain the information and support that they require.

(f) The Convention has been made more visible in the public domain and the public has an increased appreciation for the work of the Convention.

27. The activities that the ISU will undertake to contribute to the achievement of these outcomes can be found in the following table. The ISU will establish indicators and identify means of verification in order to evaluate and report on the fulfilment of this work plan.

28. In addition to the activities listed in this work plan, the ISU, in keeping with past practice, will execute other activities that are consistent with its mandate, if additional funds are made available to fully fund these efforts (including funding any additional human resources costs).

V. Assumptions

29. The ISU can contribute to, but cannot on its own, achieve the outcomes listed in this work plan. Achieving these outcomes assumes that others who may also play a role in the achievement of these outcomes will contribute. Moreover, the ISU's main input is *advice and support*. The achievement of many outcomes, therefore, is contingent upon various recipients of this advice acting upon it. Finally, the work plan is ambitious, particularly given the small size of the ISU. The achievement of the outcomes will only be possible if those external to the ISU act in such a way that ensures that the ISU can operate in an environment that permits a high degree of efficiency.

	Activities	*Outputs*	*Outcomes*	*Impact*
Support to the Convention's committees and office holders	The ISU will prepare for, support and follow-up on 6-8 meetings of the Coordinating Committee, 6-8 meetings of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, 3-4 meetings of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance, 6-8 meetings of the Committee on	Between 25 and 34 Committee meetings have been supported Three special initiatives of Committees / Chairs are undertaken "Preliminary observations, "conclusions" and / or "observations and recommendations", as relevant, have been presented by	The Coordination, Article 5, Cooperative Compliance, Victim Assistance and Cooperation and Assistance Committees, and the Convention's office holders, perform in a manner that is to the satisfaction of the State Parties.	The implementation of the Convention has been enhanced.

	Victim Committee, and 4-6 meetings of the Enhancement Cooperation and Assistance	Committees at intersessional meetings and at the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties		
	The ISU, in eight instances, assists Committees in the preparation of "preliminary observations," "conclusions" and "observations and recommendations"	The President has received the information and advice necessary to carry out functions		
	The ISU will, on three occasions, support Committees / Committee Chairs that / who wish to undertake special initiatives (e.g., panel discussions, symposiums, etc.) to promote implementation	The *Platform for Partnerships* information exchange tool has been maintained and evaluated		
	The ISU provides to the President advice any issue related to the pursuit of the Convention's aims that the President may need to be advised on			
	The ISU maintains and evaluates the use of the *Platform for Partnerships* information exchange tool			
Support to the Convention's meetings	The ISU will provide the President and the host country with advice and support necessary to prepare for the 14MSP	The President has received the advice and support necessary for a successful 14MSP	Intersessional meetings and Meetings of the States Parties are substantively and organizationally successful	The implementation of the Convention has been enhanced
	The ISU will provide advice and support to the presumed host and Presidency of the Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties in order to that preparations proceed in a timely manner. This will include carrying out	The 15MSP President / host has received the advice and support necessary to ensure sound preparations are underway		
		The President and Coordinating Committee have received advice and support necessary to ensure successful		

	one mission to prepare for the 15MSP. The ISU will provide advice and support required by the President and Coordinating Committee for successful intersessional meetings.	intersessional meetings.		
Victim assistance support	The ISU will write each State Party to ask whether it is a "State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control." The ISU will provide to each "State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control" advice on acting on the victim assistance commitments contained in the Maputo Action Plan. The ISU will carry out up to three missions to State Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control to offer more in-depth advisory services to act on commitments contained in the Maputo Action Plan.	Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control received sufficient advice and support to enable it to act on the victim assistance commitments contained in the Maputo Action Plan.	Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control has acted on the victim assistance commitments contained in the Maputo Action Plan.	Progress has been made towards the full participation of mine victims in all spheres of their societies on a basis equal to others.
Mine clearance support	The ISU will provide to each of the 29 States Parties that has been requested / encouraged by Meetings of the States Parties / Review Conferences to act upon decisions pertaining to its	The 29 States Parties that have been requested or encouraged by Meetings of the States Parties / Review Conferences to act upon decisions pertaining to their implementation of Article 5 have	The 29 States Parties that have been requested or encouraged by Meetings of the States Parties / Review Conferences to act upon decisions pertaining to their implementation of Article 5 act as	Progress has been made in the implementation of Article 5.

	implementation of Article 5 advice and support to enable it to act on these decisions	received sufficient and advice and support to enable them to act on these decisions	requested High quality requests for extended deadlines are submitted or high quality declarations of completion have been tabled by all relevant States Parties	
	The ISU will provide to each of the 6 States Parties with Article 5 deadlines in 2015 and 2016 advice and support to enable them to either prepare and submit, on time, an extension request, or prepare and table a declaration of completion	The 6 States Parties with Article 5 deadlines in 2015 and 2016 have received advice and support to either prepare and submit, on time, an extension request, or prepare and table a declaration of completion		
	The ISU will carry out up to five missions to State Parties that are in the process of implementing Article 5 to offer more in-depth advisory services in preparing an Article 5 extension request or to otherwise act upon decisions pertaining to the implementation of Article 5			
Stockpile destruction support	The ISU will provide support to each State Party in the process of implementing Article 4 of the Convention, if requested, and to each State Party that reports previously unknown stockpiles	Each State Party in the process of implementing Article 4, if it has requested, and each State Party that has reported previously unknown stockpiles, has received sufficient and advice and support to act on commitments contained in the Maputo Action Plan	Each State Party in the process of implementing Article 4 and each State Party that has reported previously unknown stockpiles, has acted on the stockpile destruction commitments contained in the Maputo Action Plan	Progress has been made in the implementation of Article 4
Universalization support	The ISU will support five meetings convened by the Universalization Contact Group Coordinator and furnish background	The Universalization Contact Group Coordinator and other States Parties have the desired support to act on the universalization	States Parties that wish to do so have acted on the universalization commitments in the Maputo Action Plan	Progress has been made towards universalization of the Convention

	information as required	commitments in the Maputo Action Plan		
Support for other matters	The ISU will support two meetings convened by the Article 7 Contact Group Coordinator The ISU will provide advice to all States Parties to assist them in acting on their transparency obligations under Article 7 of the Convention and transparency commitments in the Maputo Action Plan	Each State Party has the information it requires to act on its transparency obligations under Article 7 of the Convention and transparency commitments in the Maputo Action Plan	States Parties have acted on their transparency obligations under Article 7 of the Convention and transparency commitments in the Maputo Action Plan	Improvements have been made in the quantity and quality of transparency information provided Greater clarity on the status of implementation of the Convention
Support for the Sponsorship Programme	The ISU will develop strategic plans for the Coordinator of the Sponsorship Programme for the intersessional meetings and the 14MSP and act on the decisions of the Sponsorship Programme's Donors' Group	The Sponsorship Programme Donors' Group and its Coordinator have the information and advice necessary to take decisions on sponsorship	Two sponsorship programmes are administered	Participation in the work of the Convention is enhanced
Communications, liaison and record keeping	Support provided to States Parties has been enhanced The Convention has been made more visible in the public domain and the public has an increased appreciation for the work of the Convention Representatives of States Parties are able to efficiently carry out their work as concerns the Convention	The pursuit of the Convention's aims is enhanced		

C. Implementation Support Unit 2015 budget

I. Staff costs

30. The 2015 budget is intended to cover the salaries and related social costs of five staff positions totalling 4.1 full-time-equivalent staff. These positions include one full-time director, three professional officers (totalling 2.6 full-time-equivalent staff) and a half-time support position. In addition, the budget foresees that the ISU will continue to draw upon the services of interns and temporary staff, particularly during periods of peak activity.

31. ISU staff costs are a function of the decisions taken by the States Parties regarding the ISU's institutional framework. The ISU is legally part of the GICHD and is to adhere to the GICHD's internal rules and regulations, including those related to salary scales. As the legal status of the GICHD is that of a foundation established under Swiss law, ISU staff members pay local, cantonal and federal taxes in Switzerland. As well, both the GICHD and ISU staff are obliged to make contributions to Swiss social programmes.

II. Travel costs

32. The budget is intended to cover the costs of 11 missions by ISU staff, including one mission to support preparations for the Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties, three missions for victim assistance support, five missions for mine clearance support, and two missions for the purpose of liaison and / or participating in conferences or similar events. The estimated cost of these 11 missions is based on actual costs of missions in 2013.

III. Other implementation support costs

33. Examples of other costs include those for matters such as room rentals for committee meetings (when cost-free options are not available), catering for lunch-time meetings, working translations of request for extended mine clearance deadline when these are required by States Parties, publications, consultancies, etc.

IV. GICHD support to the ISU

34. Costs for infrastructure, logistics and administrative services in support of the ISU (i.e., office rent and supplies, information technology and telecommunications, website management, travel services, human resources management, insurance, financial management, and contract and document management), are not included in this budget. These costs are covered by the GICHD general budget, on the basis of funds provided by Switzerland. The general level of support to be provided in 2015 is intended to be consistent with the level previously provided and tailored to the planned activities of the ISU. The value of this support is estimated at approximately CHF 335,000 in 2015. The estimated value of these activities is a result of monitoring by the GICHD of actual levels of support provided.

35. While costs associated with providing substantive support to the Presidency and Co-Chairs in preparing the two day Intersessional Work Programme are covered by the ISU budget, costs totalling CHF 90,000 related to facility rental, interpretation (Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish) and conference management concerning the Intersessional Work Programme are covered by the GICHD budget, again on the basis of funds provided by Switzerland.

36. While costs associated with providing strategic direction to the Sponsorship Programme are covered by the ISU budget, costs related to the administration of the Sponsorship Programme, including travel and accommodation services as well as reporting and auditing are covered by the GICHD, again on the basis of funds provided by

Switzerland. The value of these costs is projected to be CHF 20,000 in 2014, based on the assumption that approximately 40 delegates would be sponsored in total.

37. A portion of ISU staff time is consumed in providing value-added to the GICHD (which is not discounted from the GICHD's extrapolation of costs associated with hosting the ISU). The intended results of activities in this area include that the GICHD's support activities are enhanced through the contribution of ISU expertise.

ISU 2015 Budget

	Costs	*Notes*
Salaries		Regular staff includes one full-time director, three professionals officers totalling 2.6 FTEs, and one half-time support position
Regular staff	CHF 675,750	
Temporary staff	CHF 20,565	
Social costs		
Regular staff	CHF 135,150	
Temporary staff	CHF 4,113	
Staff travel	CHF 50,000	Staff travel includes the costs of 11 missions
Other implementation support costs	CHF 12,500	Examples of other costs include room rentals, catering, translations, publications, consultancies, etc.
Total	**CHF 898,077**	

V. Accountability and oversight

38. The "Directive by the States Parties to the Implementation Support Unit", which was adopted at the Convention's 2010 Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, states the following as concerns accountability:

- "The ISU Director will be directly responsible to the States Parties. The ISU Director will propose and present a work plan and a budget for the activities of the ISU for the following year to the Coordinating Committee for endorsement and subsequently to each Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conferences for approval. The ISU Director will provide the States Parties with annual financial and activity reports."
- The ISU shall "report in written form as well as orally on the activities, functioning and finances of the ISU to each Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference, and to informal meetings under the Convention as appropriate."
- "An audited Annual Financial Report for the previous year and a preliminary Annual Financial Report for the present year shall be submitted by the ISU to the Coordinating Committee and subsequently to each Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conferences for approval."

39. In addition, the 2011 agreement between the States Parties and the GICHD on Implementation Support for the Convention states that "the GICHD internal control system is applicable for all expenditures by the ISU" and that "the GICHD shall notify the

President and the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committees of any financial irregularities without delay."

Annex VI

List of Documents

Symbol	*Title*
APLC/CONF/2014/1	Provisional Agenda. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/2	Provisional Programme of Work. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/3	Estimated costs for the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction
APLC/CONF/2014/4 and Add.1	Final Document, Part I
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.1	Request for extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with article 5 of the Convention. Executive summary. Submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.2	Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. Executive summary. Submitted by Yemen
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.3 and Corr.1	Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. Executive summary. Submitted by Eritrea
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.4	Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. Executive summary. Submitted by Zimbabwe
APLC/MSP.13/2014/WP.5	Maputo Action Plan. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.6	Proposed decision related to the implementation machinery. Submitted by the President-designate

Symbol	*Title*
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.7	Maputo +15. Declaration of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. Submitted by the President-Designate
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.8	Analysis of the request submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.9	Analysis of the request submitted by Zimbabwe for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.10	Analysis of the request submitted by Yemen for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.11	Analysis of the request submitted by Eritrea for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/MSP.13/2014/WP.12	Summary of the 2014–2019 provisional plan of action for the implementation of the demining and decontamination component of the mine action strategy in Chad. Submitted by Chad
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.13	Draft Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction, 2010-2014. Part I. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.14	Draft Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction, 2010-2014. Part II. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.15	Draft Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction, 2010-2014. Part III. Submitted by the President-designate

Symbol	*Title*
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.16	Draft Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction, 2010-2014. Part IV. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.17	Draft Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction, 2010-2014. Part V. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/CONF/2014/WP.18	Draft Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction, 2010-2014. Part VI Annexes. Submitted by the President-designate
APLC/MSP.13/2014/WP.19	Report on the analysis of requests for extensions to Article 5 deadlines, 2013-2014. Submitted by the President of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties
APLC/CONF/2014/INF.1 [English, French, Spanish only]	List of Participants
APLC/CONF/2014/MISC.1	Expenditures and Revenues Statement of the Trust Fund ISU APMBC for the year ended 31 December 2013 and Report of the Auditor
APLC/MSP.13/2014/MISC.2	Guide for comprehensive assistance for boy, girl and adolescent landmine victims. Submitted by Colombia
APLC/CONF/2014/MISC.3	Strengthening the Assistance to Child Victims. Submitted by Austria and Colombia
APLC/CONF/2014/CRP.1	Draft Final Document. Submitted by the Secretariat